

The

WORLD

of

1714

OCEAN MERIDIONAL

Terre des Hétéroques
qui s'élèvent sur plusieurs des Roisumes
de Russie, de Suède, de Letonie et de Maltesse

et INCONNUES

Ant-Accrique



MUIBA
MUSEU D'HISTÒRIA DE BARCELONA

The WORLD of 1714

Around Barcelona

Map of the world showing the main trade routes, 1686, P. DUVAL. BNF

 **Ajuntament
de Barcelona**



BARCELONNE

Capital de Catalogne.

Mediterranee

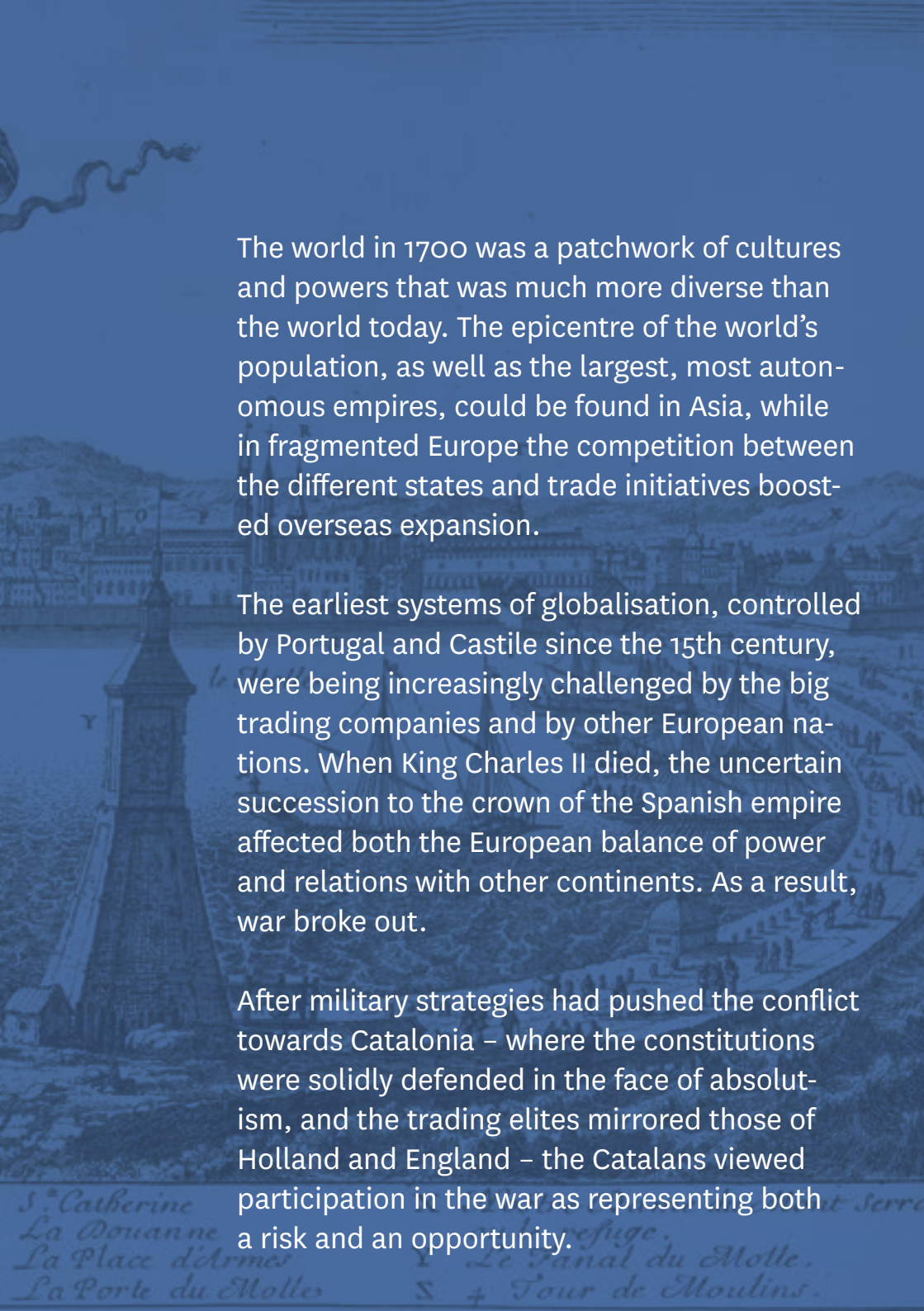
Barcelonne capital de Catalogne, S. DE BEAULIEU, 1659. ICC

<i>Dame del Pic.</i>	N	<i>L'Inquisition.</i>	R
<i>nds Carmes.</i>	O	<i>La gallerie pres le Barreau.</i>	S
<i>u Esuéschi'ou est le</i>	P	<i>Le Barreau ou la salle des Cavaliers.</i>	T
<i>Eularie Patronne.</i>	Q	<i>S.^e Marie de la Mer.</i>	V

The world in 1700 was a patchwork of cultures and powers that was much more diverse than the world today. The epicentre of the world's population, as well as the largest, most autonomous empires, could be found in Asia, while in fragmented Europe the competition between the different states and trade initiatives boosted overseas expansion.

The earliest systems of globalisation, controlled by Portugal and Castile since the 15th century, were being increasingly challenged by the big trading companies and by other European nations. When King Charles II died, the uncertain succession to the crown of the Spanish empire affected both the European balance of power and relations with other continents. As a result, war broke out.

After military strategies had pushed the conflict towards Catalonia – where the constitutions were solidly defended in the face of absolutism, and the trading elites mirrored those of Holland and England – the Catalans viewed participation in the war as representing both a risk and an opportunity.





THE WORLD SYSTEM IN 1700

By 1700, 250 years had passed since the Ottoman Empire emerged between Asia and Europe, prompting the search for new routes to reach the spices and other highly prized goods of the Orient. At first, Portugal's ships led the way, rounding Africa, in addition to Castile, by means of a route that – unexpectedly – incorporated the West Indies (America) into Europe's economy. These two powers still held the legal monopoly on all the overseas riches, while the emerging powers, which had needed to boost their own economies, began to challenge this exclusive control of trade. The East Indian Companies of Holland, England and France vied with the Portuguese for control of Asia, while in America the Spanish monarchy's monopoly also came under attack. At the height of the War of Succession, the Catalans also attempted to gain a foothold in the Atlantic trade by founding the *Companyia Nova de Gibraltar*.

Map of the world,
N. VISSCHER,
1663. PJ

Map of the world from 1663. The map shows the contrast between Europe's knowledge of much of the planet at that time and the fact that Oceania – which was far away from the routes linking the West Indies (America) and the East Indies (Asia) – was still largely unexplored.

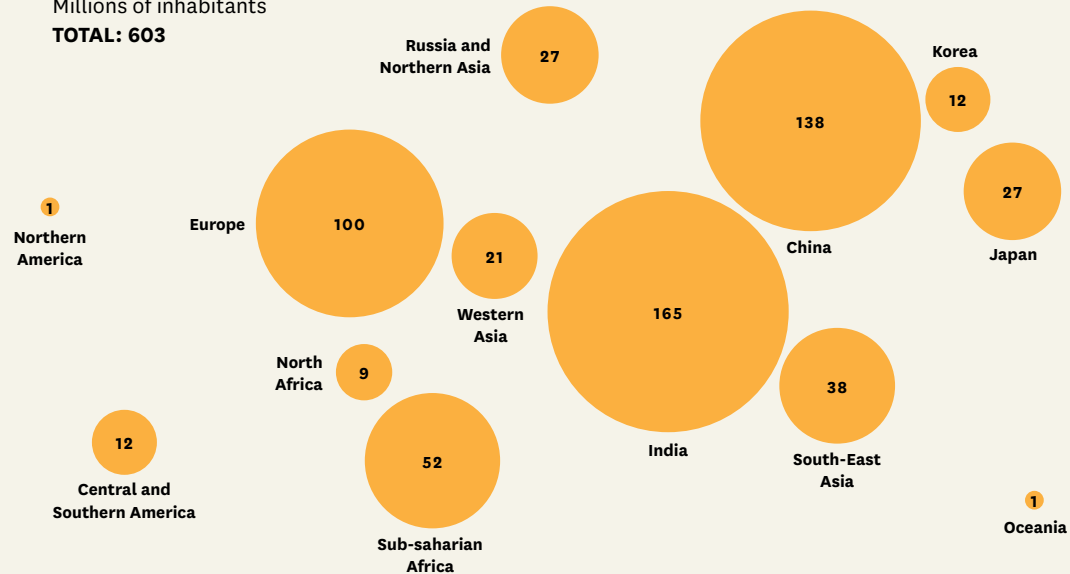
The *Companyia Nova de Gibraltar*, 1709. The *Companyia* was founded in Barcelona at the height of the War of Succession. Salvador Feliu de la Penya, Joan Verivol, Josep Grasses, Josep Boïgues and Josep Valls aimed to break the Castilian monopoly of the port of Cadiz by turning Gibraltar into a spearhead for Atlantic trade.

Manual of the *Companyia Nova de Gibraltar* (cover and inside page), 1709-1723. AHCB



WORLD POPULATION IN 1700

Millions of inhabitants
TOTAL: 603



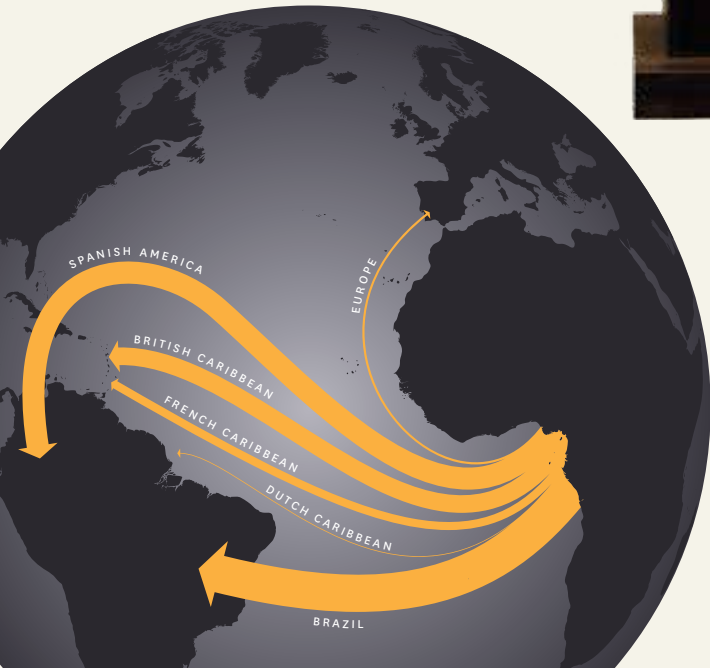
Source of data: Angus MADDISON,
The World Economy: Historical Statistics, OCDE, 2004

AFRICA, ON THE WAY FROM EUROPE TO ASIA. At the dawn of the 18th century, the Mediterranean was characterised by close ties, although often difficult, that spanned both sides of the sea. The Ottoman Empire stretched from Eastern Europe down to North Africa. Below the Sahara there were still the Islamised states, while the Europeans had built a long string of coastal settlements, most importantly the French towns in Senegal, the Portuguese ones in Angola and Mozambique and the Dutch in Cape Town. The most lucrative business was the slave trade, especially on the west coast, though slaves were also trafficked to Asia. Meanwhile, at the heart of the continent lay the Ethiopian Empire, Africa's oldest power.

SLAVE TRAFFICKING TO AMERICA DURING THE 17TH CENTURY



Source of data: CURTIN, 1969



Anthropomorphic heads from the Gulf of Benin area, 17th-19th centuries. CF



The Slave Coast. The gold-rich Gulf of Guinea had been home to the Ashanti, Dahomey and Yoruba empires, and the city-state of Benin. Europe's demand for slaves consolidated the slavery kingdoms and weakened the political structures that were not based on slavery.

The tree of life. Angouleme, printed hemp fabric from India, first half of the 18th century. MHS



INDIA, AT THE DECLINE OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE. By the mid-17th-century, the Mogul Empire, in the Indian subcontinent, had become one of Asia's great powers, as a result of effective administration and a burgeoning economy based on textile workshops which produced a fabric that was very popular among Europeans – calico. However, the Empire became bogged down in a long, debilitating conflict with the independent kingdoms in central India, which lasted from 1681 to 1707, the year when the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb died. From this point on, the consequences of the political fragmentation of the Indian subcontinent became plain to see, and the European companies established on the coast (and especially that of England) did not hesitate to take advantage of this situation.

Dutch Trading Post in Hooghly-Chinsurah, H. VAN SCHUYLENBURGH, 1665. RM



English expansion into India. The coastal factories set up by the British East India Company for the purpose of trading in silk, cotton, dyes and tea expanded rapidly during the 18th century and began to exert a true state power.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA (1498-1739)

- Settlement (date of establishment)
- Portuguese
- English
- French
- Dutch
- Danish



THE GREAT POWER OF THE EAST. By the early 18th century, China was the number one power in the East. In the main urban centres Europeans could find a wide array of products, such as silk, tea and porcelain. The Chinese, meanwhile, were interested in the scientific knowledge possessed by the Jesuits who, after some initial difficulties, had regained their influence in the court of the Emperor Kangxi. The Chinese were particularly interested in American silver, which arrived in Asia via the East Indian companies after passing through Europe or by a direct route – shipped in by the Spanish galleons that sailed between Acapulco (Mexico) and Manila (the Philippines).

Chinese porcelain, Pedralbes Monastery, 17th century. MMP



The Forbidden City of Beijing, 1668-1670. RM

The Kangxi Emperor. During the reign of Kangxi (1661-1722), the great Manchurian emperor of the Qing dynasty, China underwent a period of aggressive territorial expansion and great prosperity. Thanks to its military might, China conquered the island of Formosa (now Taiwan), Mongolia, western Turkistan (now Xinjiang), and started to gain control over Tibet.



Emperor Kangxi with the Jesuit priest, Father Schall von Bell, head of the Imperial Astronomy Bureau. Manufacture of Beauvais, c. 1697-1705. GM



Asia in the early 18th century, c. 1720. ICC

CHINESE EXPANSIONISM AND TIBET.

The influence of the 5th Dalai Lama on central Asia – demonstrated by the splendid Potala Palace (1694) – and his good relationship with the western Mongols kept Chinese ambitions in check for some time. But when this good relationship deteriorated, during the second decade of the 18th century, Kangxi’s armies entered Lhasa for the first time. This was the starting point for a period of ongoing conflict between Tibet and China.

The Potala Palace. The imposing Potala Palace was rebuilt on one of Lhasa’s hills in the second half of the 17th century, and bore witness to the great influence that Tibet had over much of Asia. It was the seat of the government of the Dalai Lamas until 1959, and the tallest building in the world until the Eiffel Tower was built in Paris in 1889.

Potala Palace surrounded by Buddhist temples and monasteries in Lhasa, 19th century. MG



Dejima Island,
A. MONTANUS, 1669. KB



JAPAN'S ISOLATIONISM. Since 1633, the Tokugawa shogunate's voluntary isolation had closed the country off to all foreign influences, though it still maintained its most strategic trading contacts. Only Dutch and Chinese traders were authorized to land at Dejima, an artificial island built in Nagasaki Bay to ensure that no foreigner stepped on Japanese soil. During this period of isolation and strict social control, which was administered by the samurai warrior elite, the capital was moved to Edo (later renamed Tokyo), which became one of the most highly-populated cities in the world. By the early 18th century it had over one million inhabitants.



Tokugawa Ienobu, Kano school, 18th century. TMF

The Tokugawa shogunate. The Tokugawa shogunate's isolationist policy ensured internal stability, at the cost of closing the country off to foreign influences. As a result, this situation produced many completely unique cultural features. Haiku poetry and Kabuki theatre are examples of this.

THE PACIFIC ROUTES AND OCEANIA. While the ships that connected America with Asia sailed regularly across the central Pacific, the lands of Oceania remained outside the sphere of the globalisation being promoted and spread by the Europeans. The lives of the peoples of Australia, the Maori in New Zealand and the island communities and kingdoms such as Tonga and Samoa continued mostly unaffected.

The Manila Galleon. The Manila-Cadiz shipping line had a dual function: it exported precious metals and other American goods to the Far East, and then imported Asian products to Europe via America, by means of a land link between the Pacific and the Atlantic, from Acapulco to Veracruz.



Skirmish between Dutch explorers and Maori people,
I. GILSEMANS, 1642. NA



THE AMERICAN TERRITORIES OF CASTILE AND PORTUGAL.

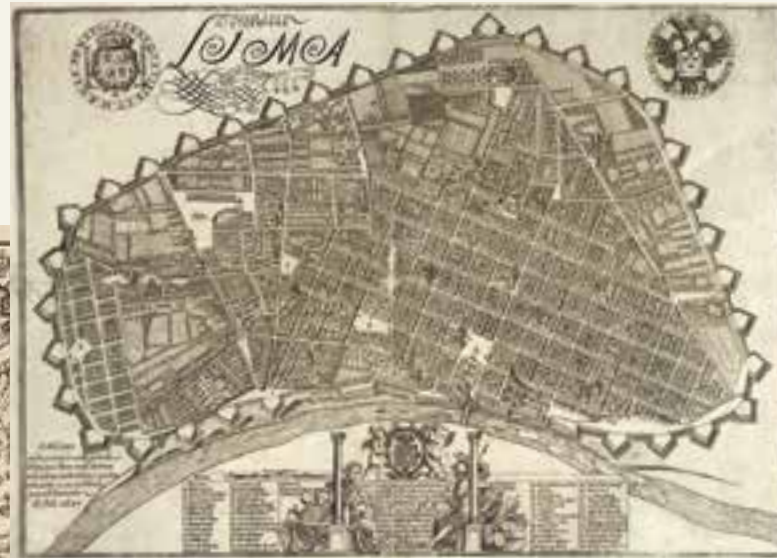
In 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas, arbitrated by papal mediation, established the legal limit between Spain and Portugal for occupying any new territories that were discovered. The limit set was the meridian that ran 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, with Spain restricted to the west of the line, and Portugal to the east. From that time on, the Crown of Castile subjugated the Aztec and Inca civilisations and colonised vast swathes of land, from California to Patagonia. The Spanish had also begun mining for gold and silver, at sites such as the mines of Zacatecas (Mexico) and Potosí (now in Bolivia). The Portuguese, meanwhile, had taken control of Brazil (particularly since the discovery of Minas Gerais in 1695) and clashed with Spain over Paraguay and River Plate.

Map of America, *La América dispuesta según las últimas y nuevas observaciones y de París y de Londres, c. 1764.* ICC



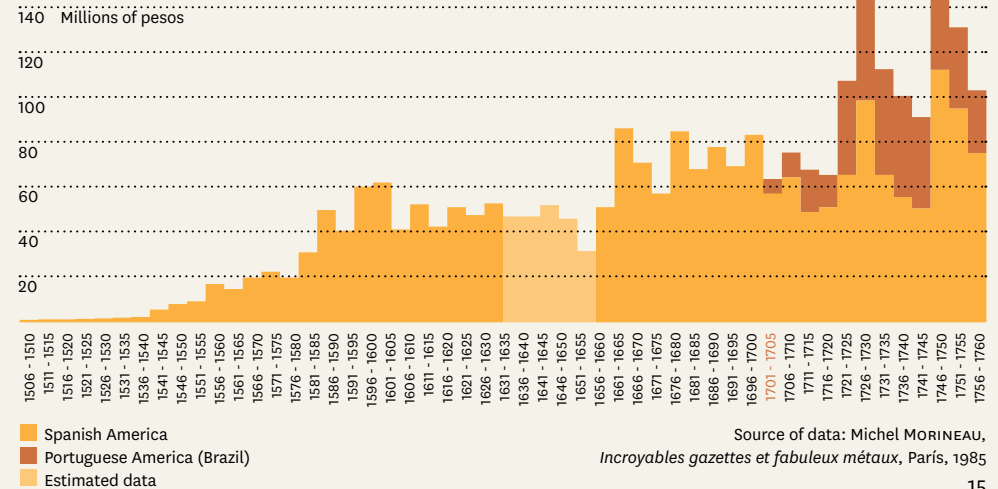
Casta paintings, ANONYMOUS, 18th century. BMVB

Casta Painting. This genre of painting is peculiar to Spanish America. It shows all the possible mixes based on the people who lived there and the existing social hierarchy. The Spaniards occupied the highest position in colonial society. Below them, there were the mestizos (the children of a Spanish man and an Indian woman), the Indians and, finally, the black slaves who had been brought from Africa.



Map of Lima, *Plano de la Ciudad de Lima y sus fortificaciones, remitido por el virrey del Perú duque de la Palata, 1687.* AGI

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN PRECIOUS METALS TO EUROPE, 1503-1760



Source of data: Michel MORINEAU, *Incroyables gazettes et fabuleux métaux*, Paris, 1985

MAPPA DEL RIO MISSISSIPPI



Trading between the Dutch and Indian tribes on the Virginia coast, 1634. BUS

FRENCH, DUTCH AND ENGLISH INCURSIONS INTO AMERICA. The race to gain control of America's riches attracted several European powers to America's coasts, often forcing the native peoples to retreat and move elsewhere. In the early 16th century, the French settled in Guyana in the south, and further north at Quebec (where they founded New France); later on they moved into the Mississippi Valley. The Swedish and the Dutch (the latter established a long string of colonies) soon clashed with the English, who had founded New England and, thanks to the Virginia companies, had come to occupy the entire eastern coast of North America since 1606.

The first contacts. North America's Atlantic coast, rich in fish, furs and wood, and furthermore ideal for lucrative crops such as tobacco, became populated rapidly. The continent's original inhabitants were forced to retreat, and there were frequent conflicts among the colonisers.

From Nieuw Amsterdam to New York. New Amsterdam was the largest Dutch colonial settlement in North America until 1664, when it was conquered by the English, who renamed it New York, in honour of the Duke of York and future King James II.

→ *Neu Yorck / La Nouvelle Yorck*, B. F. LEITZELT, c. 1700. NYPL

← The Mississippi, a point of convergence for colonial Spain, France and England, A. ARCE. 1699. AGI



THE CARIBBEAN, EPICENTRE OF TENSION. At the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th, the Caribbean was a very important region in terms of world economy and geopolitics. It was the source of many raw materials that were highly prized in Europe, such as sugar, tobacco, coffee and dyes. Ships arrived in the Caribbean packed with African slaves who had been brought to work in mines and on plantations, and the Caribbean was also the shipping route to Europe for the precious metals that could be found in South America and Mexico. Maintaining control of America was an important issue in the War of Succession to the Spanish throne.

1) Indigo production;
2) Preparing tobacco and manioc;
3) Sugar producing compounds,
J.B. DU TERTRE,
1667. JCBL



Map of the Caribbean and view of Mexico, H. MOLL, 1720. ICC



Infiltrating the Antilles. Some European powers, particularly England, France and Holland, but also Denmark, established bases in the Antilles during the 17th century in order to create highly lucrative agricultural areas, thereby challenging the colonial monopoly of Spain.

Privateers and military bases. The Caribbean was the main area of confrontation between the European nations that were attempting to gain control over American trade. The English, the French and the Dutch were all involved, firstly by means of privateers such as Henry Morgan and Edward Teach (known as *Blackbeard*), and later, through the countries' own military bases, set up on the tiny Caribbean islands.



Portrait of Henry Morgan, A. O. EXQUEMELIN, 1684.

BNE

SHAPING MODERN EUROPE



The bourse of Amsterdam in the 17th century, P. VINCKBOONS, 1634. AM

By the mid-17th century, Europe was the epicentre of an international system that was connected through trade, and the trading bourgeoisie were steadily gaining importance. Meanwhile, the continent was also being shaken by religious conflicts and undergoing an intellectual transformation thanks to the scientific revolution, at the same time as it was being redefined politically through the consolidation of the absolute monarchies, which involved dismantling the institutions inherited from the late Middle Ages. The need to finance wars (for which it was common practice to hire mercenary troops, who were often foreigners) contributed to a growth in the size of the State apparatus, and the desire to promote the wealth of the kingdom.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC, THE NEW ECONOMIC HEART OF EUROPE. The impact of the Age of Discovery, the redefining of trade routes and the founding of colonies on other continents had all profoundly changed the face of Europe. Its economic heart had moved to the North Atlantic coasts where, in the dawn of capitalism, cities developed a fresh dynamism and the different states vied with the Spanish and Portuguese crowns over their overseas monopoly. Meanwhile, the Mediterranean was still active, though less thriving than it used to be, and the Ottoman Empire was beginning to show signs of decadence.



Banknote from the Bank of England, 1699. BEM

Mercantilism. Mercantilism consisted in a set of measures to promote trade, boost manufacturing production and control precious metals and currency, which adopted different combinations, according to each country. It was best exemplified by England and the United Provinces (Holland).



A share from the Dutch East India Company, 1602-1650. WA



Port of Amsterdam, 17th century. BNF

THE SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION. The practical and theoretical knowledge that had been accumulated since the late Middle Ages and during the Renaissance came to a head, in the 17th century, with the intellectual explosion of the scientific revolution which, based on reason and experience, questioned the traditional idea of authority. The breakthroughs in thinking and science shook the religious powers, resulting in strict vigilance of any deviation from dogma in Catholic countries, and a somehow greater freedom towards new knowledge in the nations where the Protestant reform had been successful. The great leap forward that the new knowledge represented progressively affected economics, transport and war, by means of technological innovation.

Portrait of G. W. Leibniz,
C. B. FRANCKE, c. 1700. HAUM



Essai philosophique concernant l'entendement humain, french version of John Locke's *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, 1689. ICAB

Portrait of Sir Isaac Newton,
G. KNELLER, 1702. NPG



Turin, a Baroque capital. The Dukes of Savoy decided to reinvent their capital, Turin, by means of Baroque architecture and urbanism.

Section of the Holy Shroud chapel of Turin, G. GUARINI, 1737. ETSAB



Portrait of a Venetian violinist from the 18th Century, probably Antonio Vivaldi, ANONYMOUS, 1723. MIBM

Innovation in musical taste. The end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th represented a high point for Baroque musical expression, featuring composers as varied as Johann Sebastian Bach, Georg Friedrich Händel, Antonio Vivaldi and Domenico Scarlatti.

THE DESIRE FOR REPRESENTATION. During the 17th century, the Baroque movement spread throughout Europe and the colonial world. This movement was characterised by a search for more emotive effects in architecture and the arts, by adopting forms designed not only to excite and interest the elites, but also to delight the population as a whole. The movement was linked with the Church of the Counter-Reformation and the desire of monarchies to be represented in a time of absolutism. The commitment to create new monumental avenues in the respective capitals also contributed to the emergence of urbanism.

THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA, A TURNING POINT.

Signed in 1648, the Peace of Westphalia marked the end of the feudal model in international relations, which had been based on the idea of a Christian world ruled by the Pope and the Emperor, and provided the momentum for modern states to be formed, and for the creation of a balance of power between the different states. Holland and Switzerland were recognised as independent nations, while France and Sweden were established as emerging powers. The Holy Roman Empire was weakened after having granted more power to the political units of which it was comprised (there were more than 350). The conflict between France and Spain officially ended with the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1659), by which the Catalan earldoms of Rosselló and Cerdanya were ceded to France. However, the tensions remained.

The ratification of the Treaty of Münster, J. SUYDERHOEF, 1648. RM



View of the palace and gardens of Versailles, P. PATEL the Elder, 1668. RMN - CV

THE CONCENTRATION OF POWER. The desire among monarchies to accumulate greater power gave the State a more central role, partly owing to the need to finance wars, which required the significant, continued levying of taxes. The strengthening of the absolute monarchies also involved the ostentatious representation of the monarch, France being the ultimate example of this. Meanwhile, English parliamentarianism and the Dutch Republic, which served as a great inspiration for the Catalans in their defence of constitutionalism, successfully resisted this idea of an absolute monarch.



Plan of Bordeaux, H. MATIS, c. 1716-1717. ADY (Detail of the town with the citadel reinforced by Louis XIV)

CONTINENTAL BALANCE



SWEDEN, THE STRUGGLE FOR DOMINANCE IN THE NORTH

THE NETHERLANDS, BUILDING AN URBAN REPUBLIC

ENGLAND: PARLIAMENTARIANISM AND RULING THE SEA

RUSSIA, THE NEW EUROPEAN EMPIRE

THE HABSBURGS, NUCLEUS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, MOVEMENTS ON THE EUROPEAN BORDER

FRANCE, THE POWER OF THE STATE RENEWED

THE POPE, A PERSEVERING INFLUENCE

PORTUGAL ENTERS ENGLAND'S SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

THE SPANISH MONARCHY, THE KEY TO EUROPE'S BALANCE OF POWER

Europe in the second half of the 17th century, A. H. JAILLLOT 1690. ICC

By the end of the 17th century, the balance of power devised by the Peace of Westphalia was coming apart at several points. In the north, there were constant clashes between the expansionist states Sweden and Russia, while Poland-Lithuania had weakened and Prussia had become stronger. In the south-east, the Habsburgs were fighting to extend their territories towards Hungary, taking advantage of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire, which was in conflict with Russia over the Black Sea. In the Atlantic, the Dutch struggled to hold on in the face of the growing dominance of the English. Meanwhile, on the continent in general, all eyes were on France, the Europe's newly-strengthened power, and on the geopolitical changes that could take place after Charles II died childless, and the decision was made on who was to be the successor to the realms possessed by the Spanish Crown.

1701, EUROPE AT WAR



THE APPROACHING CONFLICT: THE ALLIES VERSUS THE BOURBONS. When, in September 1701, Louis XIV sent troops to Flanders and managed to get French ships to enter American ports, England and Holland signed the Hague Alliance and declared war on the French king. England gained the support of Portugal and the Duke of Savoy, who had his eyes on Milan. Thus the Emperor Leopold possessed sufficient allies with which to attempt to enthrone his son in Madrid. Louis XIV possessed a mighty land army, but he did not have many allies: in Germany he was only supported by the Prince of Bavaria, while the Great Northern War made it impossible for Sweden to lend its support.

Portrait
of Louis XIV,
J. RIGAU-ROS
(H. RIGAUD), copy, 18th century. MNP



Portrait of Archduke
Charles of Austria, Catalan
ANONYMOUS, early
18th century. ABEV



Portrait of Philip V,
J. GARCÍA DE MIRANDA,
early 18th century. ME

Battle of Elixheim,
18 July 1705,
P. SCHENK. PJ

France's confrontation with Austria and England, in their struggle to gain greater influence in Europe and control of territory in America, respectively, was by no means a recent issue, and had recently caused the outbreak of the Nine Years' War (1688-1697). Hostilities broke out again when Louis XIV announced, on 16 November 1700, that he would accept the Spanish Crown on behalf of his grandson, Philip V. Emperor Leopold I wanted the Spanish throne for his son Charles, but he could do little about the situation, as he needed allies. Initially, England was not willing to go to war, providing that her trade with Spanish America was not endangered, while Holland did not want to destabilise the Spanish Netherlands, since it represented a crucial buffer zone between the Netherlands and the mighty French army. But soon after, everything changed.



Major events of the war.

The pack of cards, from the reign of Queen Anne of England, shows some of the important events in the War of Succession to the Spanish throne.

Pack of cards showing episodes from the War of Succession, R. SPOFFORTH, 1705. MFN

TWO WAR FRONTS AND THE REPERCUSSIONS IN AMERICA.

The War of Succession had two main scenarios. From the very outset, the Allies gained a series of victories in the Netherlands and Italy (at Blenheim, Ramillies, Turin and Malplaquet), while the Bourbon forces held fast on the Spanish monarchy's peninsula territories, where the dominance of Philip V was progressively consolidated. Meanwhile, in the American domains, special war taxes were levied, thousands of men were mobilised and some territories continued to change hands during the course of the conflict, though the main events of the War of Succession took place in Europe.

OTHER CONFLICTS ABSORBED INTO THE WAR.

Both France and England sought support from lands that had conflicts with their respective governments. While France sponsored the Jacobite pretender as the new king of England and gave its support to Ferenc Rákóczi II to enable him to lead the revolt for Hungarian independence (a move that forced Austria to keep much of her military on the Hungarian front) the English helped to stir up the French Huguenots' revolt and signed an agreement with the Catalans over entering the conflict.

Hungary's secessionism.

Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II led the independence revolt of 1703 against Habsburg rule. He was defeated in 1711.

Portrait of Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II, Á. MÁNYOKI, 1712. SM



CATALONIA, INTERNATIONAL CROSSROADS



Departure of King Philip V from the port of Barcelona to Italy, 8 April, 1702, F. PALLOTA, 1703. AHCB

The end of the War of the Segadors (1640-1652) had not resolved the lack of understanding between the Spanish monarchy and Catalonia. Furthermore, anti-French feeling was still very much alive, following the severing of Rosselló and Cerdanya from Catalonia (1659) and the Nine Years' War, with the siege and capture of Barcelona in 1697. In 1701, Philip V swore in the Catalan constitutions, and granted a free port in Barcelona and the freedom to trade with America. Three years later, however, disaffection had spread through Catalonia as a result of the Crown's failure to honour its promises and the authoritarianism of the viceroy Velasco. This climate led to the forming of a pro-Austrian party, comprised of businessmen, noblemen and landowners who saw an opportunity for Catalonia to strengthen its constitutionalism by becoming directly involved in the new European conflict.

Constitutionalism and mercantilism. The defence of the Catalan constitutions against the monarchy's shift towards authoritarianism, as the basis of future coexistence and not as the simple maintaining of privileges of a mediaeval origin, had been closely examined by Catalan lawyers in the 1600s, and had gained widespread political acceptance. Since the final decades of the 17th century, this defence was closely linked with an economic thinking inspired by Dutch mercantilism, which favoured promoting trade and the productive arts.

The Constitutions of Catalonia, granted before Parliament by Philip V (Philip IV in Catalonia) in 1701-1702. AHCB

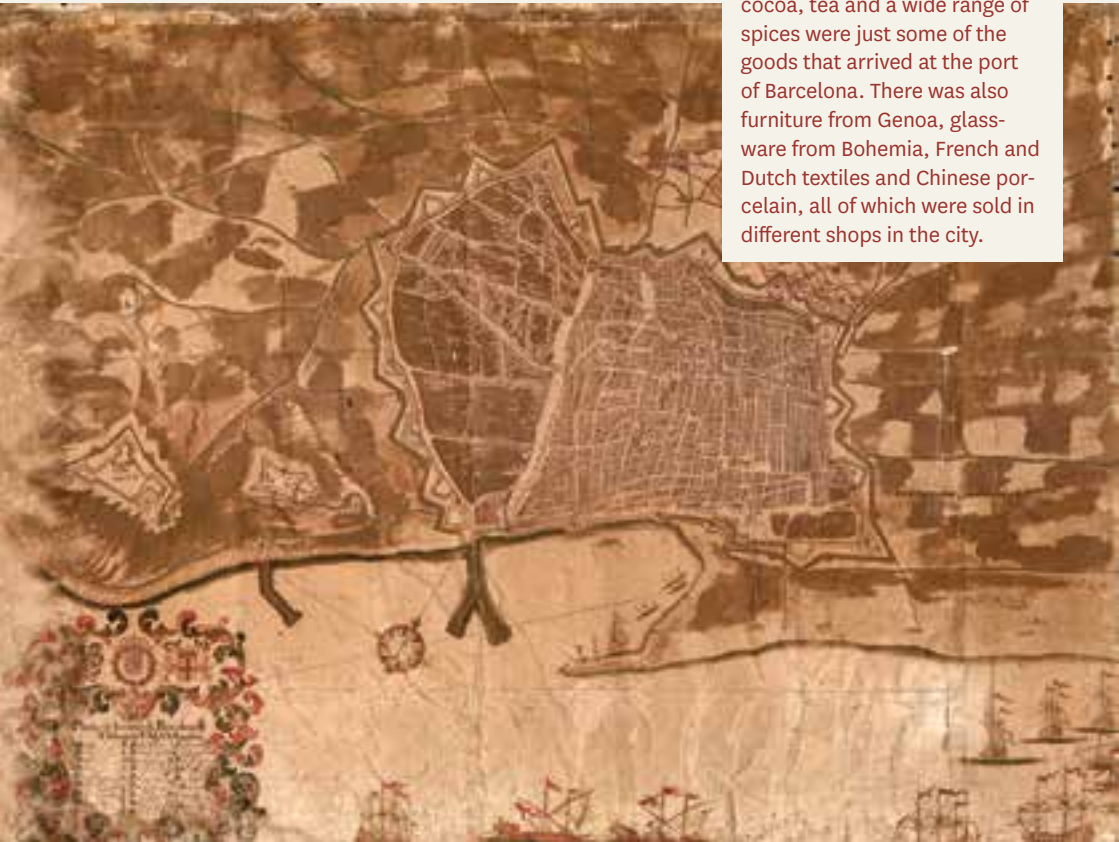


Fènix de Catalunya, a key work for Catalan mercantilism, Barcelona, 1683. AHCB

BARCELONA'S DYNAMISM. The trading relations that had been created in previous centuries between the capital and the rest of Catalonia, especially along its coast, meant that Barcelona continued to be a dynamic city that was directly connected to the rest of the world. In 1700, the city possessed many quality artisans in fields such as textiles, as well as a large number of resident foreign traders. Thanks to the brandy trade, the Dutchmen Joan Kies and Arnold de Jager, the Genoan Joan Enric Queffi and the Englishmen Mitford Crowe and Joseph Shallet had developed business links with such active Catalan traders as Pau de Dalmasas, Antoni de Peguera and Narcís Feliu de la Penya, who wrote *Fènix de Catalunya* (Phoenix of Catalonia).



Barcelona city map, 17th-18th century. AHCB



The port and the urban commerce. The port was a major point of export and bolstered the entire Catalan economy. As for imports, tobacco from Virginia and Cuba, dyes from Brazil, hides from Puerto Rico, cocoa, tea and a wide range of spices were just some of the goods that arrived at the port of Barcelona. There was also furniture from Genoa, glassware from Bohemia, French and Dutch textiles and Chinese porcelain, all of which were sold in different shops in the city.

Barcelonne capital de Catalogne, S. DE BEAULIEU, 1659. ICC

BARCELONA'S MARITIME AMBITIONS. Trading with America without having to go through the Indies fleet controlled by Seville and making Barcelona a free port were basic demands in the protectionist mercantilism that Catalonia's trading elites had been calling for since the late 17th century. These same elites also demanded a new monetary policy, promoting manufacturing and creating a large trading company in accordance with the Dutch model. The free port was granted by Philip V before Parliament in 1701 and ratified by Charles III in the same chamber in 1705-1706, but the outbreak of the war brought the project to an end.

The trading elite. In terms of capital stock, the trading company founded by Joan Pau Llorens and Josep Duran in 1699, dedicated to all types of business, was the largest trading body in Barcelona in the early 18th century.

Llibre major de Joan Pau Llorens, Josep Duran i Cia., 1704-1714. AHCB



THE TREATY OF GENOA, 1705. After the failure of the first Allied attempt to land at Barcelona in May 1704, England's eagerness to turn the war against the grandson of Louis XIV led Queen Anne to entrust Mitford Crowe with the task of opening a new war front, by organising the disembarkation of Charles of Austria in Catalonia. As it would have been impossible to meet in Barcelona, which was closely monitored by the Bourbon viceroy, Crowe organised a meeting in Genoa with Antoni de Peguera and Domènec Perera. In exchange for facilitating the Allied landing at Barcelona, England promised to protect the Catalan constitutions. Two months later, on 23 August 1705, more than 150 vessels arrived in Barcelona, commanded by the Englishman Peterborough.

Portrait of Mitford Crowe, J. SMITH, 1703. NPG



Barcelona taken by the Allied fleet in 1705, W. RAYNER, 1738. ICC



BARCELONA taken by the Protestant Fleet in 1705, by David Teniers under the Government of a Court of Peterborough & Officers of Helm Darmstadt & the Fleet under that of a Protestant, Major Albenon. Charles III King of Spain, Emperor, being so often, and, History of the War.

Acknowledgement of the privileges of Barcelona by Archduke Charles of Austria, 1708. AHCB

The Constitutions of Catalonia, granted before Parliament by Charles III in 1705-1706. BC



ROYAL CAPITAL FOR A TIME. With the arrival of Charles III, Barcelona was once again home to – albeit briefly – a royal court. A provisional government was organised, with a cabinet, the Consell d'Aragó, that included Italian affairs, a Secretariat of Catalonia (headed by Ramon de Vilana-Perles), and a Secretary of State and War. In 1705-1706 the Archduke swore in the Catalan constitutions and established regulations for the free port, among other measures. The king restored the Royal Palace, while the high point for the court took place in August 1708, when the Archduke was married to Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick in the church of Santa Maria del Mar.

The Royal Court in Barcelona.

After Charles III had conquered Naples in 1707, Italian musicians and illustrious personages began to frequent Barcelona. Among these was the lawyer and traveller Giovanni Francesco Gemelli Careri. The court was favourably impressed by his *Giro del mondo*. In subsequent editions Gemelli added to the work a marvellous description of the capital of Barcelona and the Royal Court in the times of the Archduke.

Arrival in Barcelona of princess Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick on 1 August, 1708, P. DECKER, J. WOLFF i I. A. CORVINIUS, 1720 (Detail). AHCB





BARCELONA, THE LAST BASTION

The siege of Barcelona,
ANONYMOUS, 1705
(Detail). AHCB

The conflict did not proceed as many had expected in the summer of 1705. The Allies controlled Spain's territories in Italy and the Netherlands, but after these initial victories, which brought Charles III to Madrid on two occasions, the Bourbon forces began to consolidate their grip on the Iberian Peninsula. The war became prolonged and the pro-Austrian forces retreated to Catalonia. But when the Tories – who were in favour of peace – came to power in the British Parliament in 1710 and Emperor Joseph I died in April 1711, the situation changed drastically. In September, the Archduke sailed from Barcelona to be crowned Emperor Charles VI. The following year, England and France signed an armistice and commenced the peace discussions in Utrecht. Meanwhile, the war continued in Catalonia.

COMBATANTS FROM ACROSS EUROPE. In the early 18th century, when a large army was being recruited, it brought officers and soldiers from many different countries, to form a cosmopolitan mass that ranged from the *crème de la crème* – the generals – to ordinary soldiers who enlisted for the purposes of adventure or because they were fleeing from justice. These were mercenary armies with soldiers of many different nationalities. In conflicts such as the War of Succession, with so many empires, countries and lands involved in the Allied faction, the range of different nationalities increased even more.

PRO-AUSTRIAN

PRO-BOURBONS



James Fitz-James Stuart,
first duke of Berwick



Guido von Starhemberg



Georg von Hessen-Darmstadt



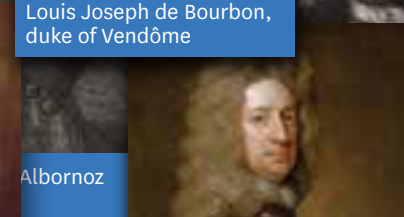
Louis Joseph de Bourbon,
duke of Vendôme



John Campbell, second
duke of Argyll



José Patiño



Philippe d'Orleans, third
duke of Orleans



James Stanhope



Charles Mordaunt, third
count of Peterborough



Albornoz

THE WAR AND THE CITY. Barcelona became involved in the War of Succession not only during crucial events such as the sieges, but also due to its urban dimensions and the strength of the country's and the city's institutions, both public and private, which had their own decision-making capacity. One good example is the Santa Creu Hospital, which demonstrated a great capacity for taking in and treating patients. During the war the hospital treated both civilians (from the capital and the rest of the country) and the numerous military contingents that inhabited the city at that time.



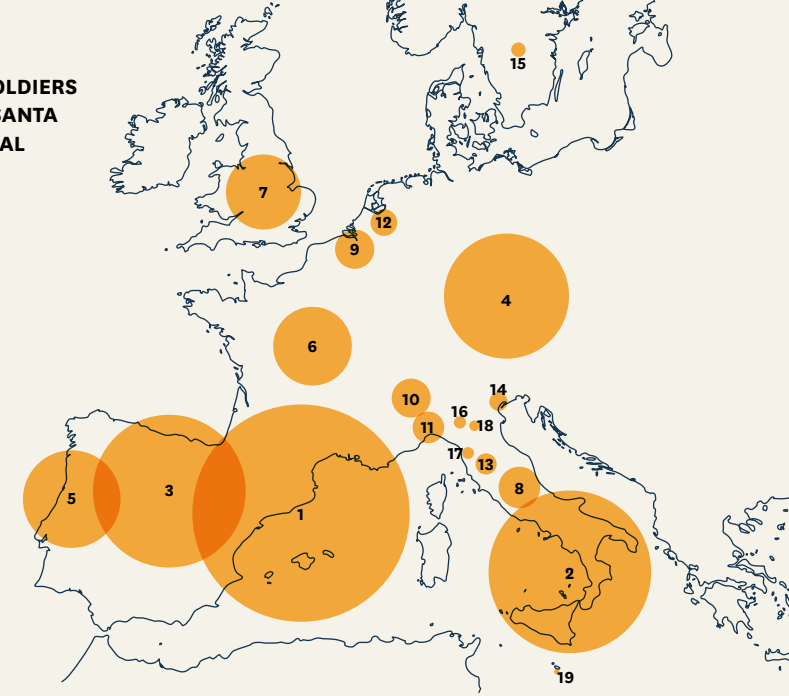
Llibre de Taula of Santa Creu Hospital, 1674. AHSC

LOCATION OF CORONELA TROOPS' HOSPITALS

- 1 Santa Maria del Mar
- 2 Santa Clara
- 3 Sant Pere
- 4 Santa Anna
- 5 Sant Francesc d'Assís
- 6 Santa Mònica



ORIGIN OF SOLDIERS TREATED IN SANTA CREU HOSPITAL (1705 - 1714)



Santa Creu Hospital. The foreigners' hospital. Between August 1705 and September 1714, more than 18,500 soldiers passed through Santa Creu Hospital, including professionals and volunteers, prisoners and deserters, pro-Austrians and pro-Bourbons. In addition to Catalans, the patients were from lands elsewhere in the Iberian and Italian Peninsula, as well as English, Dutch, French, Irish, Flemish, Swiss, Germans, Savoyans and others. However, not all the soldiers requiring treatment used the hospital. The incoming patients' registers only include the members of the lowest ranks in the Army, those who were unable to pay for private services. The Coronela troops (a militia made up of craftsmen) would not set foot in Santa Creu either, as they had their own hospitals in churches and convents.

1 Crown of Aragon	4,748
2 Italian territories belonging to the Spanish Monarchy	2,660
3 Crown of Castile	2,346
4 Holy Roman Empire	1,573
5 Kingdom of Portugal	958
6 France	622
7 Great Britain	567
8 Church States	174
9 Flanders	155
10 Dukedom of Savoy	153
11 Republic of Genoa	100
12 Holland	72
13 Grand Dukedom of Tuscany	45
14 Republic of Venice	34
15 Sweden	21
16 Dukedom of Parma	15
17 Republic of Lucca	14
18 Dukedom of Modena	11
19 Malta	6

Source of data: Adrià CASES IBÁÑEZ, *Guerra i quotidianitat militar a la Catalunya del canvi dinàstic (1705-1714)*, PhD thesis, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 2012

THE PEACE OF UTRECHT, EUROPE AND CATALONIA.

For Europe and its colonies, the outcome of the war produced negotiations – held in Utrecht – that sought to tinker with the balance of power agreed at Westphalia. In the treaties signed from 1713 onwards, England obtained trading rights in Spanish America, lands in North America and strategic Mediterranean ports (Gibraltar and Minorca). Spain’s territories in the rest of Europe were divided up between Austria (Flanders, Milan, Sardinia and Naples) and Savoy (Sicily). Meanwhile, Holland – which feared France – was strengthened by the addition of a line of forts north of Flanders. France, meanwhile, lost influence in America, though French borders in Europe were revalidated. And while Philip V gave up his rights to the French crown and lost his territories on the continent, he was acknowledged as the King of Spain and kept the colonial empire. Among the issues left unresolved was the “case of the Catalans”.



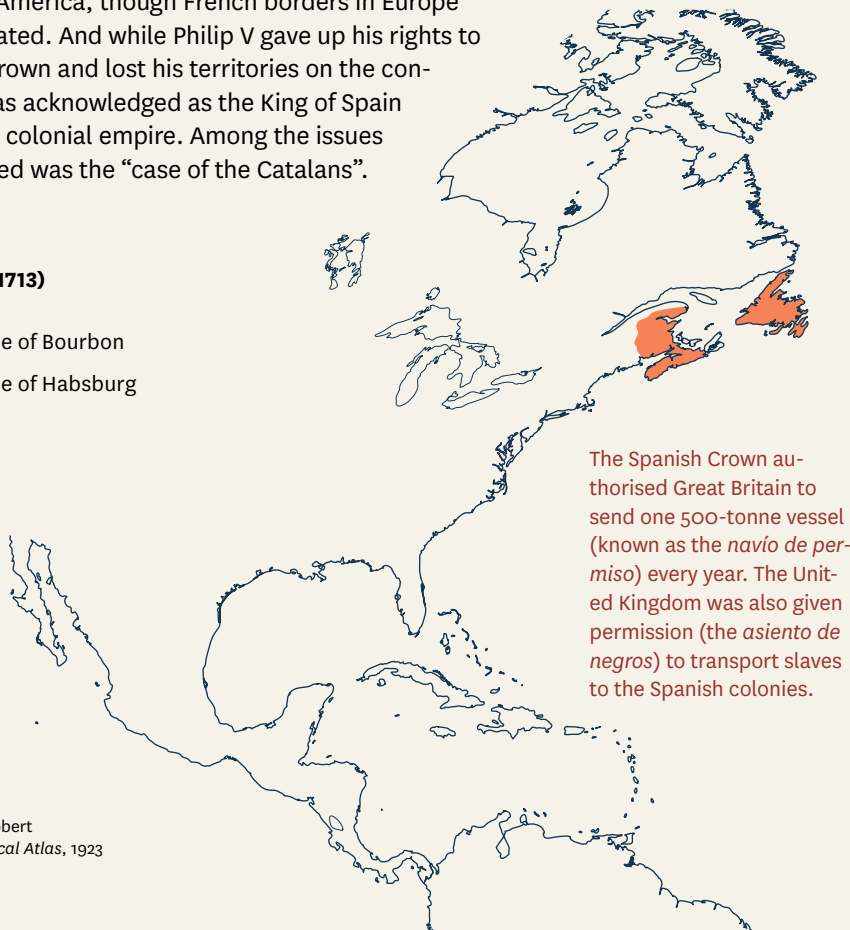
The signatories of the Peace of Utrecht, P. SCHENK, 1714. RM



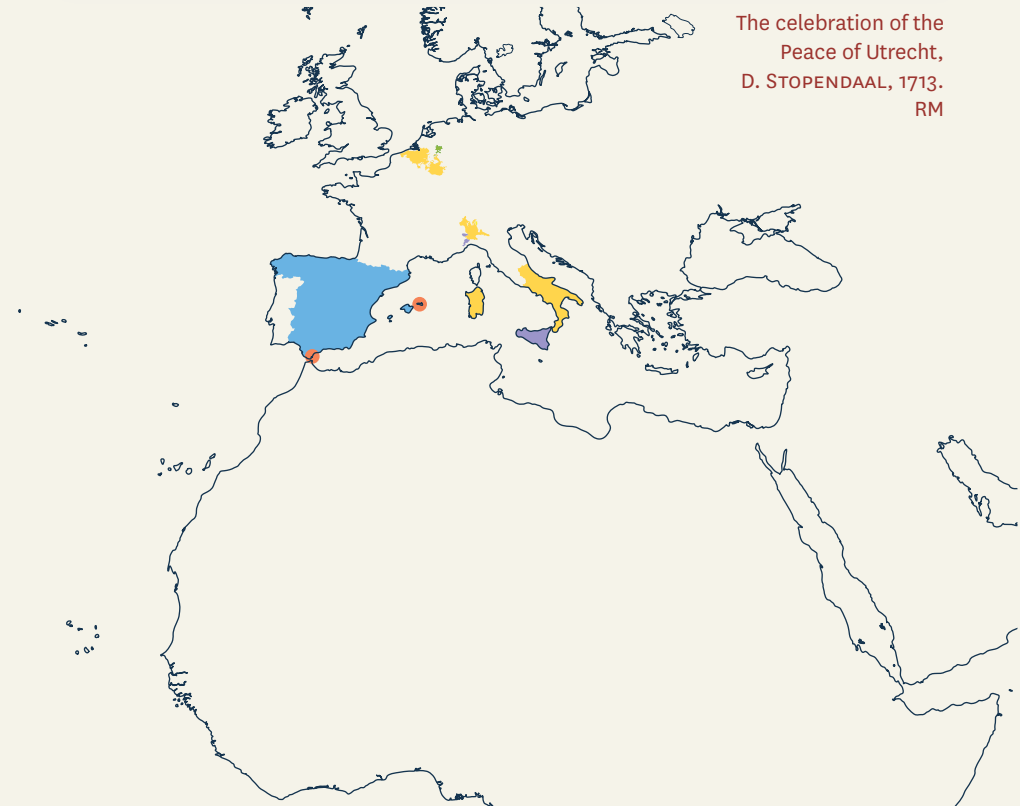
The celebration of the Peace of Utrecht, D. STOPENDAAL, 1713. RM

TREATY OF UTRECHT (1713)

- To the House of Bourbon
- To the House of Habsburg
- To Savoy
- To England
- To Prussia



The Spanish Crown authorised Great Britain to send one 500-tonne vessel (known as the *navío de permiso*) every year. The United Kingdom was also given permission (the *asiento de negros*) to transport slaves to the Spanish colonies.



THE CASE OF THE CATALANS. During the negotiations, the possibilities were mooted that Catalonia was a territory belonging to the Emperor, or a republic under English protection, but the proposals were flatly rejected by Philip V. In March 1713, the Empress left Barcelona, and even though Charles VI still did not recognise the Bourbon king, he agreed to the Imperial Army leaving Catalonia, in accordance with the agreement signed on 22 June in L'Hospitalet. The fleet that carried the commander of the troops, Guido von Starhemberg, also carried the ambassadors Pau Ignasi de Dalmases and Felip de Ferran de Sacirera, who were bound for London and Vienna, where they would present the “case of the Catalans”.

CONTACTS MADE BY THE CATALAN AMBASSADORS

London

4-V-1713. Francesc de Berardo is received by Queen Anne.

28-VI-1713. Pau Ignasi de Dalmases puts the case of the Catalans to Queen Anne.

The Hague

12-IX-1713. Felip de Ferran delivers a report to the States-General of the United Provinces, during the negotiations in Utrecht.

IX-1714. Felip de Ferran negotiates a British military intervention with King George I for the purpose of liberating Barcelona from the siege.

The fight for opinion in Europe's cities. As the diplomatic missions were carried out, vigorous debates on the subject of the war took place in the cafes of Europe's main cities.



Vienna

8-II-1713. Francesc de Berardo is received by Charles VI.

15-XI-1713. Francesc de Berardo is received by Charles VI and the Empress.



Interior of a coffee house in London, ANONYMOUS, c. 1700. BM



Plan of the Siege of Barcelona, J. P. VAN VERBOOM, 1713. AGS

RESISTING ALONE. Following the evacuation of the Imperial troops, and with the city already under siege by the Bourbon troops, on 30 June the General Council of Catalonia called an emergency meeting to discuss whether to surrender or carry on fighting. The decision was made to continue resisting, and on 6 July 1713 a declaration of war was proclaimed against Philip V and Louis XIV, in the hope of linking up with a new Allied mobilisation. In fact, the Empire had still not signed a peace agreement with France. At a time of great religiosity and patriotic fervour, General Antoni de Villarroel headed an army made up of Catalan volunteers and a mixture of soldiers from many different countries to withstand the siege.

Proclamations and pamphlets.

When the Duke of Argyll ordered the first withdrawals of English contingents, in Barcelona they were heard to sing “*Inglesos han faltat, portuguesos han firmat, holandesos firmaran i a la fi nos penjaran*” (“The English have gone, the Portuguese have signed [a peace accord], the Dutch are going to sign and in the end we’ll all be hanged”). During this period, pamphlets circulating in the Catalan capital that took a patriotic, Republican tone and urged people to fight were proliferating. One of these was the *Despertador de Catalunya*.



Despertador de Catalunya [...], 1713. BC



The Siege of Barcelona,
J. RIGAUD, 1714. AHCB

THE FALL OF BARCELONA. In the summer of 1714, after a year of heroic resistance by the people of Barcelona, Louis XIV mobilised an army commanded by one of his finest generals, the Duke of Berwick, to attempt the final offensive. Meanwhile, the Whigs, who had regained control of the English Parliament, declared that the peace agreement signed by the Tories went against Britain's reputation and interests. George I, who had only just come to the throne, received the Catalan ambassador Felip de Ferran de Sacirera and ordered that a relief fleet be dispatched to Barcelona. It was 18 September. Unbeknownst to him, the Catalan capital had fallen seven days previously, while the fortress of Cardona surrendered that same day.

Plano de la Universidad situada a un cabo de la Rambla [...], A. de REZ, 1724. AGS



HARSH REPRESSION. On 11 September, Barcelona negotiated the terms of surrender, and two days later the Bourbon troops entered the city. Some 30,000 people went into exile. The subsequent repression was fierce. In January 1716, the *Nueva Planta* Decree confirmed that the Corts, the Generalitat and the Consell de Cent – all of Catalonia's governing bodies – would be abolished and replaced by centralised institutions that would be under the control of the Captain General, the Superintendent and the Royal Court. It was a Decree that was directly inspired by French absolutism. The University of Barcelona and other Catalan universities were closed down and replaced by a new, carefully monitored university in Cervera, while Barcelona's busiest district, la Ribera, was demolished in order to build the citadel.

Nueva planta de la Real Audiencia del Principado de Cataluña [...], 1716. BC



Original plan of the first draft of the citadel and its surroundings (detail), 1715. AGS



EUROPE AND THE WORLD, SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR



The Battle of Cape Passaro,
11 August 1718,
R. PATON, 1767. NMM

Until the Treaty of Vienna in 1725, both the exiles abroad and the pro-Austrians at home harboured the hope that a change in the international situation might lead to Catalonia's constitutions being restored. In the meantime, Catalan society struggled to cope with the harshness of the political and fiscal situation, while making full use of their skills and connections from previous times, and Barcelona's specific importance and influence. The Companyia Nova de Gibraltar had set a precedent, and trade was soon accompanied by manufacturing in a bid to secure Catalonia's presence on the world stage.

The last pro-Austrian spark.

In yet another re-balancing of power in Europe, deriving from the War of Succession in Poland (1733- 1738), Spanish troops finally conquered Naples and Sicily. Among the troops of the Imperial Army that attempted to prevent Philip V from gaining these objectives, there was a company of Catalan exiles, commanded by Carrasquet. Catalan hopes of reintroducing the case of Catalonia onto the discussion table led to the last pro-Austrian publicity offensive, the manifesto *Via fora als adormits*. Once again, it called for the return of the Habsburgs, the creation of a buffer state between the two Bourbon monarchies, or the creation of a Catalan republic under British protection. But it was all in vain, as times had moved on.

THE TREATY OF VIENNA. In the summer of 1717 a fleet of ships left Barcelona for Sardinia. This was the first attempt made by Philip V to question the Peace of Utrecht, if only in Italy, where he coveted thrones for his children with Isabel Farnese. However, England, Holland, France and the Empire, who all signed the Quadruple Alliance, prevented him from gaining his objective, and the 1720 Treaty of The Hague reaffirmed the previous one signed in Utrecht. The discussions continued in Cambrai, but the proposal to address the Catalan question there was unsuccessful. In 1725, by means of the Treaty of Vienna, Charles VI and Philip V recognised each other's territories and declared an amnesty. Some exiles were allowed to return and recover their goods, while the ones who had been imprisoned in 1714 were released and allowed to go into exile.



Via fora als adormits [...], 1734. BC

THE EXILE OF THE PRO-AUSTRIANS. The outcome of the war led to the exodus of some 30,000 people to the realms of Charles VI. In addition to noblemen and functionaries, there were numerous exiles from lower social strata. Many went to Vienna, others to Naples and Milan, while some travelled to Hungary to fight the Turks. The luckiest ones – such as Ramon de Vilana-Perles – gained access to the Emperor’s court, had contacts in Catalonia and tried to promote the Catalan cause throughout the world.

A chronicle of the war. Among the pro-Austrian troops who lived clandestinely or went into exile was Francesc de Castellví who, after the peace treaty was signed, set off for Vienna. While living there he wrote *Narraciones históricas*, the finest contemporary chronicle of the War of Succession.

Narraciones históricas,
F. DE CASTELLVÍ. ÖStA



Septimum manuale instrumentorum by notary E. Rotllan, 1686-1687. AHPB

Clandestine letters, a recovered Memory. Philip V declared it illegal to send any correspondence to an exile. Letters had to be sent clandestinely, and could cause serious problems for anyone found possessing one, or for anyone mentioned. The notary Antoni Navarro hid 17 letters inside a notary’s manual. They remained there for 278 years, until they were discovered in 2002 by the historian Lluïsa Cases in the Arxiu Històric de Protocols de Barcelona.

Homesickness and concern for their families

«A mi tots los dies se m'augmenta lo sentiment de la ausència de tots V.Ms. Y de no poder servir de algun consuelo a la mare, que considero ne necessitarà a vista de tants treballs i crescuda edat.»

Vienna, 3 June 1722

The fortunes of other exiles

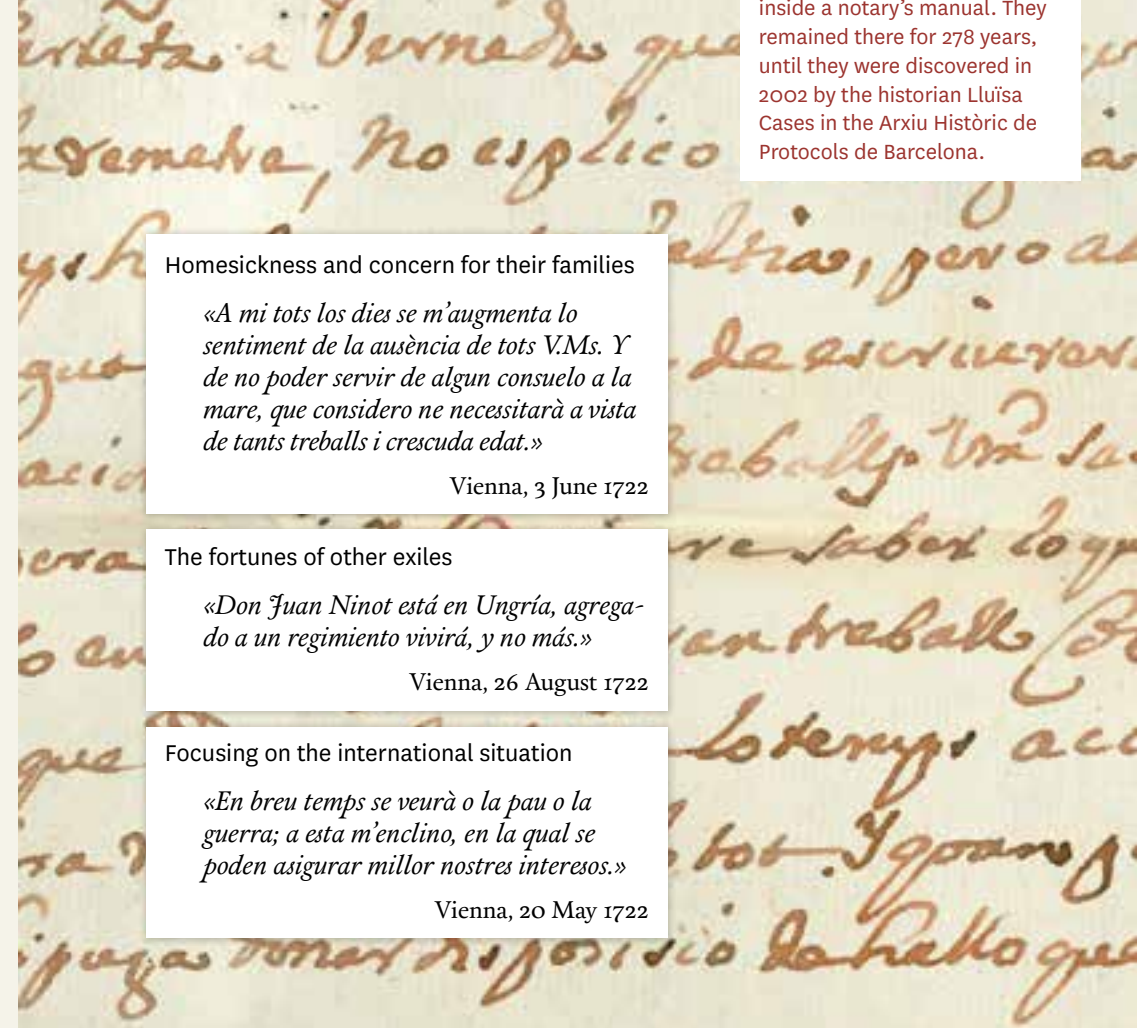
«Don Juan Ninot está en Ungría, agregado a un regimiento vivirá, y no más.»

Vienna, 26 August 1722

Focusing on the international situation

«En breu temps se veurà o la pau o la guerra; a esta m'enclino, en la qual se poden assegurar millor nostres interesos.»

Vienna, 20 May 1722



LIKE A PHOENIX. After the disaster of 1714, Barcelona and Catalonia as a whole were reborn thanks to the commercial specialisation established before the war, and by taking advantage of a world that was becoming globalised. By the mid-18th century, thanks to the calico factories, Barcelona had become one of the leading manufacturing centres in Europe. Under Bourbon absolutism the intellectual and practical ideas that had been abolished by the decree of the *Nueva Planta* persisted, and the defence of Barcelona emerged, according to Voltaire in *Le siècle de Louis XIV*, as a valiant example of the struggle for liberty.

Catalan calico, second quarter of 18th century. CDMT

Manuscript by a Catalan manufacturer on how to make calicoes, 18th century. AHCB

Share from the Royal Trade Company of Barcelona (detail), 1758. AHCB



1714: the world

At the dawn of the 18th century, Europe as a whole had suffered serious upheavals with conflicts in the north, east and south of the continent. The War of Succession was the most important of these, and resulted in changes both in the design of the modern states established in Westphalia and in the links with other continents.

The cities and oceangoing powers of the North Atlantic were in the vanguard of the world panorama, interfering more and more in African political structures, enhancing their presence in the colonial territories in America and competing for Asia, especially in India. Meanwhile, China demonstrated its great expansionist powers, while Japan went off on its own path, isolating itself from the world.

After 1714, the Catalans found themselves in a position of political and cultural subjugation, but with sufficient capacities of their own to commence – with Barcelona to the fore – a successful path toward modernisation. The memory of the abolished constitutions and institutions was not mere nostalgia, but provided the spark for a future rebirth.

PROJECT THE WORLD OF 1714

Organization and production

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Institut de Cultura, Ajuntament de Barcelona

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Exhibition coordination: Iris García Urbano

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Research and documentation: Xavier Cazeneuve

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- 2 Connected Barcelona, transnational citizens
- 3 Barcelona and the *Jocs Florals*, 1859
- 4 Cerdà i Barcelona. La primera metròpoli, 1853-1897 (Catalan and Spanish version)
- 5 Salomon ben Adret. Barcelona, 1235-1310
- 6 We've got our Seat 600! The path to recovery without democracy
- 7 The water revolution in Barcelona
- 8 Murals in the spotlight. The paintings in the Capella de Sant Miquel
- 9 Calicoes, 1736-1847. The origins of industrial Barcelona
- 10 Barcelona, vint històries musicals (Catalan version)
- 11 L'enginy de postguerra. Microcotxes de Barcelona (Catalan version)
- 12 Feeding the city. The supply of Barcelona, from the 13th to the 20th centuries
- 13 Música, Noucentisme, Barcelona (Catalan version)
- 14 La bandera de Santa Eulàlia i la seva restauració (Catalan version)